

## ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS

June 8, 2005

Mr. James M. Frazier III Assistant General Counsel Texas Department of Criminal Justice P.O. Box 4004 Huntsville, Texas 77342-4004

Mr. John C. West General Counsel Office of the Inspector General Texas Department of Criminal Justice P.O. Box 13084 Austin, Texas 78711-2548

OR2005-05025

Dear Mr. Frazier and Mr. West:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under the Public Information Act (the "Act"), chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 225556.

The Texas Department of Criminal Justice (the "department") received a request for information relating to a named department employee. The department and the Office of the Inspector General (the "OIG") have submitted separate briefs, as well as separate documents that each seeks to withhold from disclosure. The OIG states that it will release some responsive information and that other responsive information has been destroyed in accordance with the department's records retention policy. The OIG claims that the information it has submitted is excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101, 552.103,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>We note that the Act does not require a governmental body to release information that did not exist when a request for information was received or to prepare new information in response to a request for information. See Econ. Opportunities Dev. Corp. v. Bustamante, 562 S.W.2d 266, 267-68 (Tex. Civ. App.—San Antonio 1978, writ dism'd); Open Records Decision Nos. 605 at 2 (1992), 452 at 3 (1986), 362 at 2 (1983).

552.108, 552.117, 552.1175, and 552.134 of the Government Code.<sup>2</sup> The department claims that portions of the information it has submitted are excepted from disclosure under sections 552.101 and 552.134 of the Government Code.<sup>3</sup> We have considered the exceptions you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Because the department's and OIG's claims under section 552.134 of the Government Code are potentially the broadest, we will address the applicability of section 552.134 first. Section 552.134 pertains to information about inmates of the department and provides in pertinent part:

(a) Except as provided by Subsection (b) or by Section 552.029, information obtained or maintained by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice is excepted from the requirements of Section 552.021 if it is information about an inmate who is confined in a facility operated by or under a contract with the department.

Gov't Code § 552.134(a). Section 552.029 of the Government Code states:

Notwithstanding Section 508.313 or 552.134, the following information about an inmate who is confined in a facility operated by or under a contract with the Texas Department of Criminal Justice is subject to required disclosure under Section 552.021:

. . . .

(8) basic information regarding the death of an inmate in custody, an incident involving the use of force, or an alleged crime involving the inmate.

Gov't Code § 552.029(8). Upon review of the documents at issue, we find that all of the documents submitted by the OIG and a portion of the documents submitted by the department constitute information about inmates for purposes of section 552.134. We note, however, that the documents at issue contain information regarding use of force incidents and alleged crimes involving inmates. Thus, pursuant to section 552.029(8), the OIG and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Although the OIG also raises section 552.029 of the Government Code, we note that this section is not an exception to disclosure but is instead a list of eight categories of information that must be released when the information concerns an inmate who is confined in a facility operated by or under contract with the department. See Gov't Code § 552.029.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>We assume that, to the extent any additional responsive information existed on the date the department received this request, such information has been released to the requestor. If you have not released any such information, you must do so at this time. See Gov't Code §§ 552.301, .302; Open Records Decision No. 664 (2000) (concluding that section 552.221(a) requires that information not excepted from disclosure must be released as soon as possible under circumstances).

the department must release basic information concerning any use of force incident and alleged crime involving an inmate. Basic information includes the time and place of the incident, names of inmates and department officials directly involved, a brief narrative of the incident, a brief description of any injuries sustained, and information regarding criminal charges or disciplinary actions filed as a result of the incident. The OIG and the department must withhold the remaining information at issue pursuant to section 552.134.4

We now address the department's arguments regarding the remaining information at issue. Section 552.101 excepts from public disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." Gov't Code § 552.101. This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. The submitted information contains an I-9 form (Employment Eligibility Verification), which is governed by section 1324a of Title 8 of the United States Code. This section provides that an I-9 form and "any information contained in or appended to such form, may not be used for purposes other than for enforcement of this chapter" and for enforcement of other federal statutes governing crime and criminal investigations. See 8 U.S.C. § 1324a(b)(5); see also 8 C.F.R. § 274a.2(b)(4). Release of the form in this instance would be "for purposes other than for enforcement" of the referenced federal statutes. Accordingly, we conclude that the I-9 form is confidential and may only be released in compliance with the federal laws and regulations governing the employment verification system.

The information submitted by the department also contains W-2 and W-4 forms. Section 6103(a) of Title 26 of the United States Code provides that tax return information is confidential. See 26 U.S.C. § 6103(a)(2), (b)(2)(A), (p)(8); see also Open Records Decision No. 600 (1992); Attorney General Op. MW-372 (1981). Accordingly, the department must withhold these forms pursuant to section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 6103(a) of Title 26 of the United States Code.

The submitted information contains fingerprint information. Chapter 560 of the Government Code provides that a governmental body may not release fingerprint information except in certain limited circumstances. See Gov't Code §§ 560.001 (defining "biometric identifier" to include fingerprints), 560.002 (prescribing manner in which biometric identifiers must be maintained and circumstances in which they can be released), 560.003 (providing that biometric identifiers in possession of governmental body are exempt from disclosure under Act). The department does not inform us, and the submitted information does not indicate, that section 560.002 permits the disclosure of the submitted fingerprint information in this instance. Therefore, the department must withhold this information, which we have marked, under section 552.101 in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>As our ruling is dispositive, we need not address the OIG's remaining arguments against disclosure for the information it has submitted.

Section 552.101 also encompasses the doctrine of common law privacy, which protects information if (1) the information contains highly intimate or embarrassing facts the publication of which would be highly objectionable to a reasonable person, and (2) the information is not of legitimate concern to the public. *Indus. Found. v. Tex. Indus. Accident Bd.*, 540 S.W.2d 668 (Tex. 1976). The types of information considered intimate and embarrassing by the Texas Supreme Court in *Industrial Foundation* included information relating to sexual assault, pregnancy, mental or physical abuse in the workplace, illegitimate children, psychiatric treatment of mental disorders, attempted suicide, and injuries to sexual organs. *Id.* at 683.

In Morales v. Ellen, 840 S.W.2d 519 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1992, writ denied), the court addressed the applicability of the common law privacy doctrine to files of an investigation into allegations of sexual harassment. The investigation files in Ellen contained individual witness statements, an affidavit by the accused individual responding to the allegations, and the conclusions of the board of inquiry that conducted the investigation. Ellen, 840 S.W.2d at 525. The court ordered the release of the affidavit of the person under investigation and the conclusions of the board of inquiry, stating that the public's interest was sufficiently served by the disclosure of such documents. Id. In concluding, the Ellen court held that "the public did not possess a legitimate interest in the identities of the individual witnesses, nor the details of their personal statements beyond what is contained in the documents that have been ordered released." Id. When there is an adequate summary of a sexual harassment investigation, the summary must be released along with the statement of the accused, but the identities of the victims and witnesses must be redacted and their detailed statements must be withheld from disclosure.

A portion of the information submitted by the department relates to an investigation of sexual harassment. The submitted information contains an adequate summary of the sexual harassment investigation at issue. Therefore, you must withhold the documents in the investigation file except for the summary which must be disclosed pursuant to *Ellen*, 840 S.W.2d at 525. However, the identities of the victim and witness to the alleged sexual harassment are protected by the common law privacy doctrine and must be withheld. *Id.* We note that the public interest in the identity of the alleged harasser outweighs any privacy interest the alleged harasser may have in that information; therefore, the department may not withhold this information under section 552.101 of the Government Code.

We note that the submitted records contain information that is excepted from disclosure under section 552.117 of the Government Code.<sup>5</sup> Section 552.117(a)(3) excepts from disclosure the present and former home addresses and telephone numbers, social security numbers, and family member information of current or former department employees,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>This office will raise a mandatory exception like section 552.117 on behalf of a governmental body, but ordinarily will not raise other exceptions. Open Records Decision Nos. 481 (1987), 480 (1987), 470 (1987).

regardless of whether the current or former employee complies with section 552.1175 of the Government Code. See Gov't Code § 552.117(a)(3). Accordingly, we conclude that the department must withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(3).

In summary, except for the basic information required to be released under section 552.029(8) of the Government Code, the OIG may withhold all of the information it has submitted and the department may withhold the marked information pursuant to section 552.134 of the Government Code. The department must withhold the following information under section 552.101 of the Government Code: (1) the I-9, W-2, and W-4 forms in conjunction with federal law, (2) the marked fingerprint information in conjunction with section 560.003 of the Government Code, and (3) the information we have marked in the submitted sexual harassment investigation in conjunction with common law privacy. The department must also withhold the information we have marked under section 552.117(a)(3) of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov't Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, upon receiving this ruling, the governmental body will either release the public records promptly pursuant to section 552.221(a) of the Government Code or file a lawsuit challenging this ruling pursuant to section 552.324 of the Government Code. If the governmental body fails to do one of these things, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,

Caroline E. Cho

Assistant Attorney General Open Records Division

CEC/sdk

Ref: ID# 225556

Enc. Submitted documents

c: Ms. Yolanda M. Torres

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(w/o enclosures)